

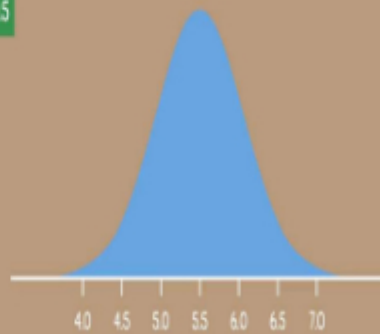
## 68-95-99.7 RULE

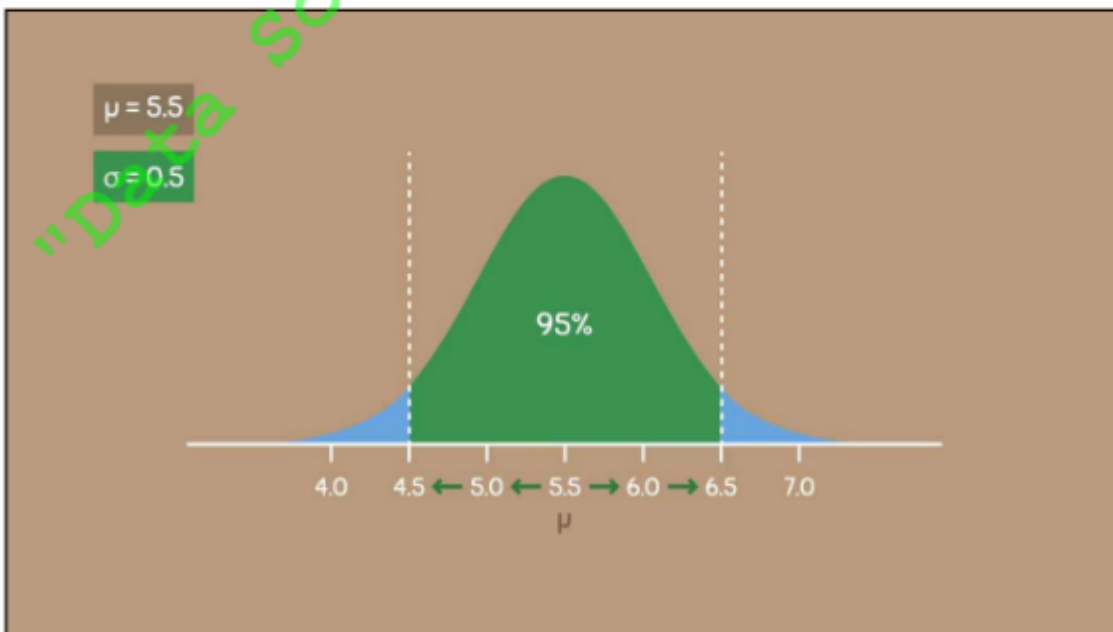
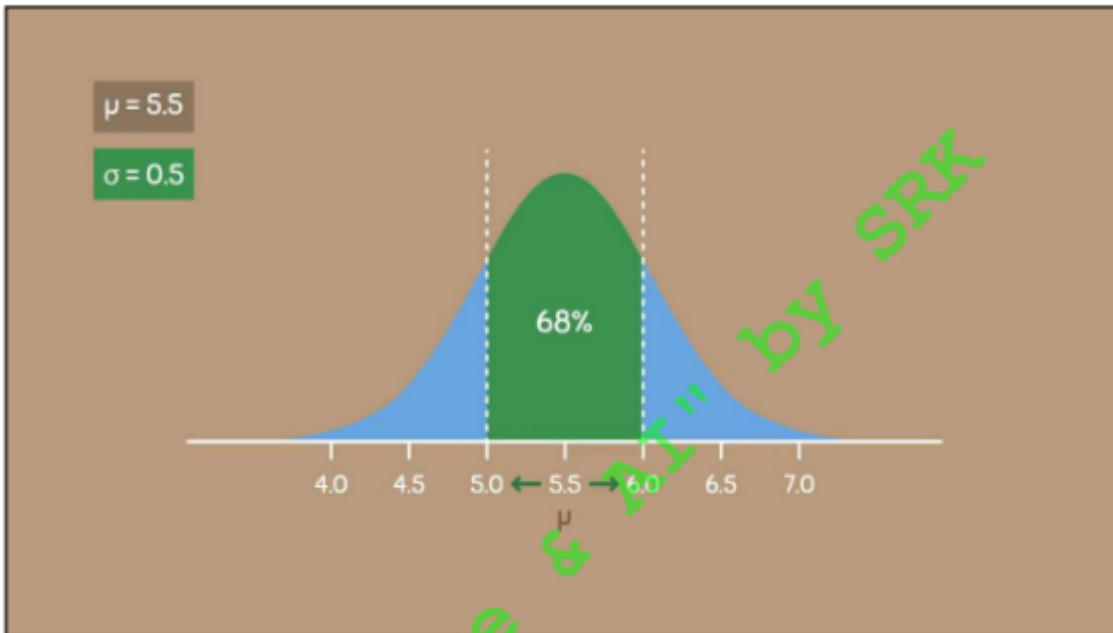


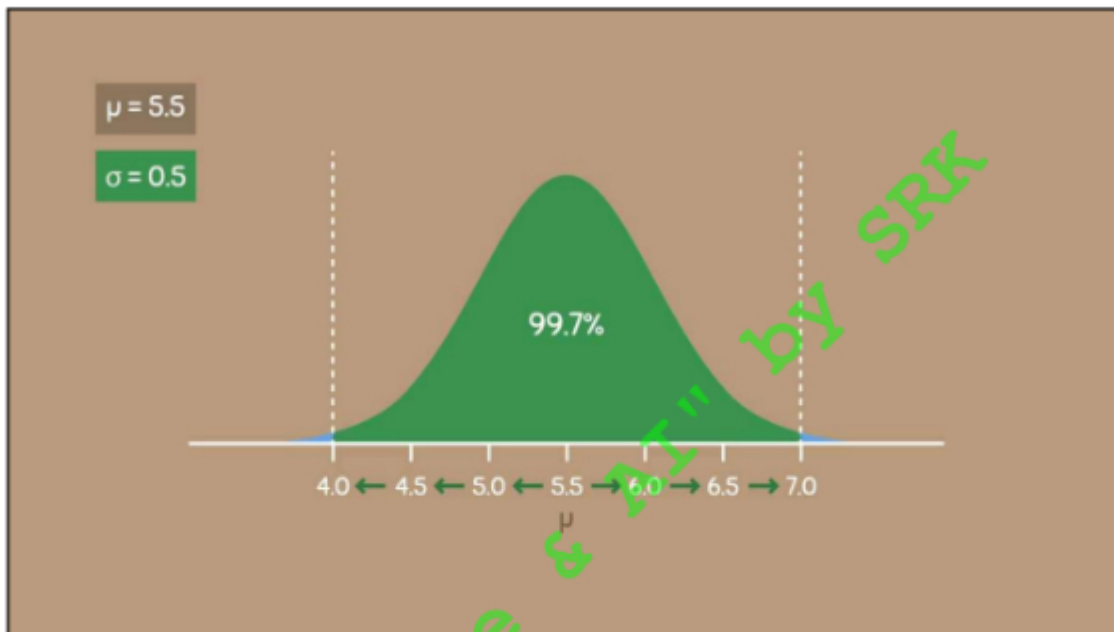
- 1 The normal distribution is unimodal
- 2 The normal curve is symmetric about its mean
- 3 The parameters  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  completely characterize the normal distribution
- 4  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma)$

$$\mu = 5.5$$

$$\sigma = 0.5$$

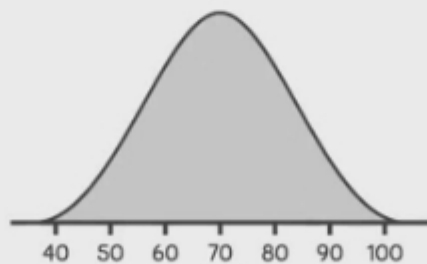






#### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

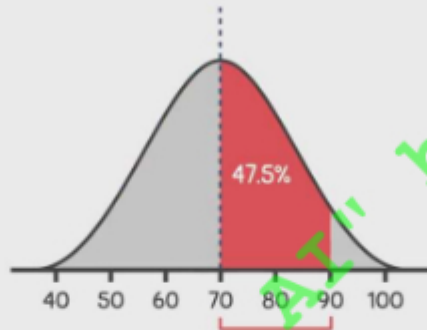
- ① The normal distribution below has a standard deviation of 10. Approximately what area is contained between 70 and 90?



### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

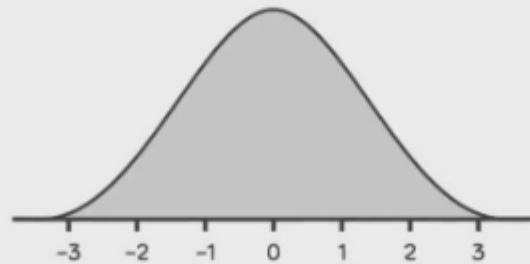
- ① The normal distribution below has a standard deviation of 10. Approximately what area is contained between 70 and 90?

$$\mu = 70$$
$$\sigma = 10$$



### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

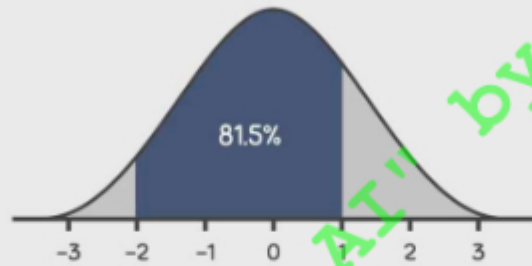
- ② For the normal distribution below, approximately what area is contained between -2 and 1?



### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

- ② For the normal distribution below, approximately what area is contained between -2 and 1?

$$\mu = 0$$
$$\sigma = 1$$

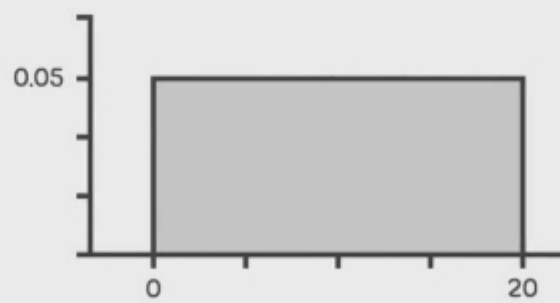


## UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION



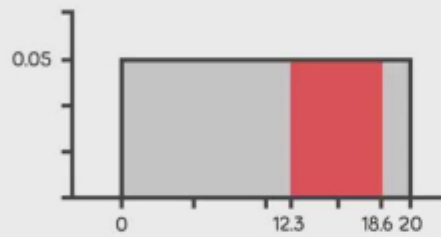
## PRACTICE QUESTIONS

- ③ For the uniform distribution below, what proportion of values are located between 12.3 and 18.6?



### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

- 3 For the uniform distribution below, what proportion of values are located between 12.3 and 18.6?



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= L \times W \\ &= 6.3 \times 0.05 \\ \text{Area} &= 0.315\end{aligned}$$

# Probability Distribution

## Probability Distribution

Graphical representation of variable & respective probabilities of variable.

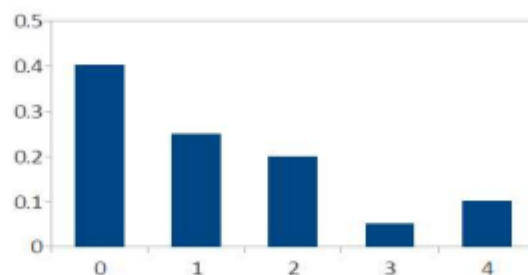
## Types of Probability Distribution

- Discrete Probability Distribution
- Continuous Probability Distribution

## Discrete Probability Distribution

The daily sales of large flat panel TVs at a store (X)

x	P(X=x)
0	0.40
1	0.25
2	0.20
3	0.05
4	0.10

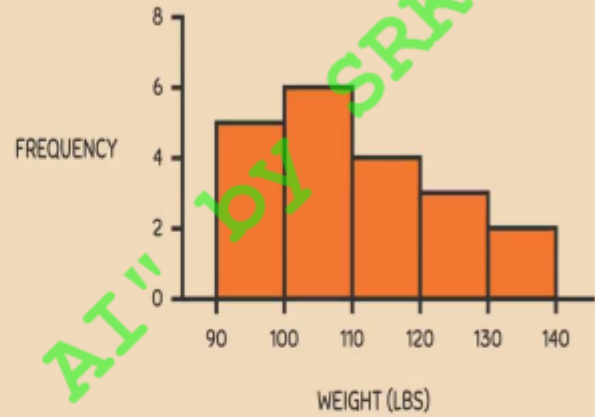
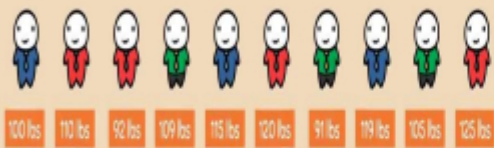


What is the probability of a sale?

What is the probability of selling at least three TVs?

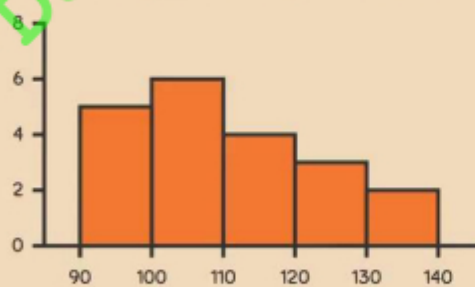


# Continuous Probability Distribution

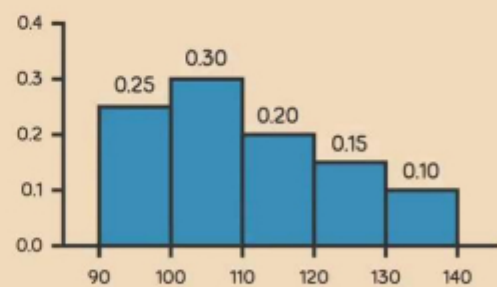


## REVIEW

"REGULAR" FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION



$n = 20$





# Probability

## Variable :

- Chance of occurrence .
- Ex: rolling a die, tossing a coin

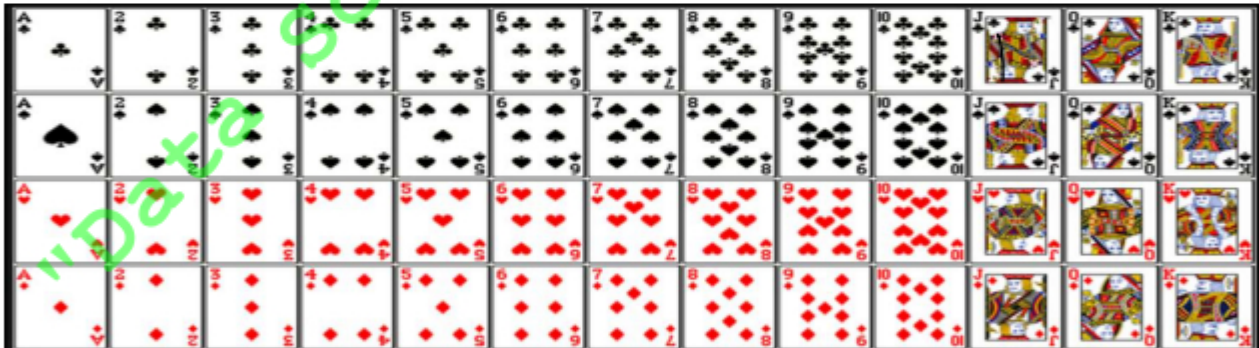
## Random Variable:

A random variable is probability associated each possibility of variable .

It is a random because there is some chance associated with each possible value.

$$\text{Probability} = \frac{\text{No. of interested events}}{\text{total no. of outcomes}}$$

- Always probability value lies between 0 to 1.
- Sum of all Probabilities = 1



Suppose you have randomly picked a card from the card deck. What is the probability that this card will be?

- Bigger than 10?
- Equal to or Bigger than 10?
- Smaller than 3
- Greater than 4 and less than 8

If A & B are two independent events

$$P(A \& B) = P(A) * P(B)$$

Ex: probability of getting Red & 9

$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \& B)$$

Ex: probability of getting Red or 9

"Data Science & AI" by SRK

## COVARIANCE

$$COV(x, y) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{n - 1}$$

## CORRELATION

$$\rho_{X,Y} = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}$$

where:

- $\text{cov}$  is the covariance
- $\sigma_X$  is the standard deviation of  $X$
- $\sigma_Y$  is the standard deviation of  $Y$

## CORRELATON

$$r = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

$r$  = correlation coefficient

$x_i$  = values of the x-variable in a sample

$\bar{x}$  = mean of the values of the x-variable

$y_i$  = values of the y-variable in a sample

$\bar{y}$  = mean of the values of the y-variable

Range	Strength of association
0	No association
0 to $\pm 0.25$	Negligible association
$\pm 0.25$ to $\pm 0.50$	Weak association
$\pm 0.50$ to $\pm 0.75$	Moderate association
$\pm 0.75$ to $\pm 1$	Very strong association
$\pm 1$	Perfect association

## OUTLIER

A DATA VALUE THAT IS NUMERICALLY  
DISTANT FROM A DATA SET

## OUTLIER



A DATA VALUE THAT IS NUMERICALLY  
DISTANT FROM A DATA SET

**THE MEAN IS AFFECTED BY THE  
PRESENCE OF OUTLIERS**

**A DATA VALUE IS CONSIDERED TO BE AN OUTLIER IF..**

DATA VALUE



**$Q1 - 1.5(IQR)$**

OR

DATA VALUE



**$Q3 + 1.5(IQR)$**



## FIVE NUMBER SUMMARY

10      25      33      36      59

10 11 12 25 25 27 31 33 34 34 35 36 43 50 59

A DATA VALUE IS AN OUTLIER IF IT IS

LESS THAN 8.5

GREATER THAN 52.5

IQR = 11

## FIVE NUMBER SUMMARY

10      25      33      36      59

10 11 12 25 25 27 31 33 34 34 35 36 43 50 59

